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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

Safety of the Steamer Indian Empire.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the *Indian Empire* on the other side. She was detained a week within one or two days steaming of Galway. Her provisions became short, and her stock of fuel was exhausted. When she arrived a portion of her cargo and wood work had been consumed.

An Old Matter.

C. N. PINE, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Herald*, and U. S. Marshal for this District now in Washington, telegraphs his paper that the story told in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in October last, of the condition of Mr. Douglas slaves—their cruel treatment, etc.—(which story was given to us as one related by Hon. John Slidell of La.)—is a *canard*, that Mr. Slidell disclaims any knowledge of it, and that he denies all responsibility of its authorship. Mr. Pine's dispatch passes for nought. We gave the story as we heard it, upon what we supposed was good testimony. Whenever Mr. John Slidell demands our authority for the relation, the name of our informant is at his service. Until then, Mr. Pine's disclaimers on Mr. Slidell's account, will not provoke a controversy.

Jones of Iowa and Douglas of Illinois.

Senator Jones—Brigadier General George Wallace Jones, Senator in Congress from the State of Iowa—the late colleague and rival of Brigadier General Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid—has written a letter to Douglas; that is to say, a letter is published over his signature, in which Douglas is assailed. Whether the work of the Reverend blackguard, the reverend Henry Clay Dean, or some other blackguard without a theological prefix to his name, we do not say. We are inclined to believe that it is Jones' own. It has his characteristics—capers along in a kind of fiddling, ball-room parlance, and then drops down to the level of the slang most in use in Dubuque grog shops and Iowa stables. Jones did it. Dean would have been windy, verbose and stilted, but, in addressing a Senator, decent. His (Dean's) speech which Brigadier General George Wallace Jones attempted to read in the Senate, and couldn't because its chirography was so wretched, was of the sort that Dean's letter would have been had he written one. The letter in question is not of that sort at all. It twaddles on through a column in which Brigadier General James Shields of Minnesota, Brigadier General Henry Dodge, *pater*, and Brigadier General Augustus Cæsar Dodge, *filius*, are dragged in, boots, spurs, and all, and then drops them down to the pith of the matter in hand, and concludes with a plain, blunt You lie! Fie, General Jones—Brigadier General George Wallace Jones!—how could you?

And now what do our readers imagine the warlike Jones—Brigadier-General George Wallace Jones, of the militia—and Mr. Senator Douglas have quarreled about? What? A Galena paper published as a fact that the said Jones had tacked an amendment to Mr. Douglas' Illinois Central Railroad bill on its passage through the Senate, making the terminus of the Galena Branch at a point opposite Dubuque, that he threatened to kill the bill if the amendment was not agreed to. Mr. Douglas wrote a letter confirming this bit of history, and, in concluding, said that any denial of the facts was "infamously false." This is a polite phrase in which Mr. Douglas is apt to indulge. Mr. Jones, the Senator and Brigadier aforesaid, had denied it, hence his wrath was aroused, and hence the letter in which his wrath found vent. And so the quarrel stands. "You did it," says Douglas. I didn't, says the martial Jones. It is "infamously false," says the Senator without a military title. You lie, says the Brigadier—Brigadier General George Wallace Jones of the militia of the State of Iowa! And now, how is this matter to end? We are men of peace; but these are men of war. Jones in particular—is he not a Brigadier, and should not a Brigadier be a fighting man? When Douglas said "It is infamously false," did not he show spunk in his rejoinder? We submit to all who live by "the code"—did he not send back as good as he received? Is not the Roland, "You lie"! as good as the Oliver, "It is infamously false"?

Great is Senatorial dignity. Great is the dignity which military associations confer upon the possessor of a military title! We point to the letter of Douglas, the Senator, and to the letter of Jones, the Brigadier—Brigadier General Jones of the militia—as proof of the propositions advanced. Who does not feel that in the hands of Douglas and Jones the country is safe?

Grain Crops of the West—A Suggestion to Law-Makers.

Every person who has given the matter a moment's reflection, will admit that, a correct knowledge of the quantity of grain actually raised, in the Western States each year, would be very important. Not only as statistical information would this knowledge be useful; but in settling the value of produce, as governed by the law of supply and demand. If the actual quantity of grain raised, was known, every man interested, would have a reliable basis on which to form his own opinion in regard to future prices.

Some ten years ago the Ohio Legislature directed the township assessors when listing property for taxation in the spring, to ascertain from each farmer the number of bushels of wheat and corn he had raised the preceding year, and the number of acres of ground devoted to their culture, and that each assessor enter the amount on blanks, and report in proper form to the County Auditors the aggregates for the respective townships.

It was also made the duty of the County Auditors to report the aggregates of the townships to the Secretary of State, as well as to offer it for publication to the newspapers of his county. The State officer was directed to collect these county reports into tabular form, and procure their publication in two daily papers at the State capital.

It costs Ohio nothing to procure this useful information; the same blanks on which taxable property is listed contain the wheat and corn reports, and as it is made the duty of the Assessor to ask the questions, no expense is incurred.

To make this information valuable in commerce it is necessary that it should embrace *all* the Northwestern States, and not Ohio alone. And to this end we suggest that each Western legislature on session this winter, provide by law that, which assessments of property are made each year (which takes place in the spring) that it be made the duty of each assessor, to report to the proper county officer the number of acres and bushels of wheat, corn, oats and barley sown and harvested in his district for the preceding season.

The Legislature of Indiana is now in session. Will not some public spirited member introduce a short bill, carrying this proposition into effect? It would readily pass. No reasonable man could object to its enactment.

Our own Legislature will shortly meet, and a similar law can be passed by it. The Legislatures of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, (and Iowa, when it next meets,) can easily be induced to enact like provisions. These seven States comprise the great grain-growing and exporting region of the United States. The crops of one year of the whole West, can be accurately known before the harvest of the next. The surplus or deficit of the different kinds of grain will then be ascertained, and merchants and farmers form their own opinions of future prices. These statistics would tend to check wild speculation and gambling in the grain markets, and steady and regulate prices according to the law of supply and demand. Let us, by all means, have such enactments passed this winter by the different Western Legislatures.

Unparalleled Success of the N. Y. C. R. R. Line of Propellers.

This Company has seven A No. 1 propellers. They commenced their trips from Buffalo to Chicago on the first of April last, and the last one arrived in Chicago on the 15th inst. They have made fifty-nine trips round the lakes, bringing up full loads of merchandize, and returning with full cargoes of Western produce. Neither insurance companies nor shippers have suffered or lost a dollar on the cargoes of this line the present year. Their trips have been regular during the season. Many of the shippers have refrained from insuring property on these boats, and thus a large amount of premiums have been saved to the patrons of the line. One house alone has shipped some 35,000 barrels of flour by this line, and has not insured a barrel nor lost a penny. These facts we learn from Messrs. Richmond & Co., agents for the line.

Convention of Bankers at Springfield.

KANE COUNTY, Dec. 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I wish through the medium of your paper to inquire of the bankers in this State whether it will not be interesting and useful to have a meeting at Springfield during the ensuing session of the Legislature to discuss questions connected with our business and promote a more general acquaintance.

I propose that we have such a meeting, to convene at Springfield on Wednesday, January 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to be composed of private bankers and officers of banks of issue, to discuss such questions as are of common interest; and that the bank officers have a seperate meeting to consider questions in relation to the circulation of this State in which they are particularly interested; and would request that all bankers that favor such a meeting send their names to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE before the first of January to be then published, and that the meeting be called provided twenty-five names are sent in by that time.

YOURS, &c., BANKER.

THE SLAVE TRADE REOPENED.

The Cruise of the Yacht Wanderer—Her Seizure as a slaver.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 13.]

On the 9th of June last, let it be borne in mind, the Wanderer was anchored there under suspicious circumstances. Surveyor Norton, of Port Jefferson, and others, watched her and the Charter Oak cruising about the Sound, and came to the conclusion that there was something wrong going on aboard. Upon the affidavit of Mr. Norton, the District Attorney had both vessels seized. The Charter Oak was occupied in conveying stores to the Wanderer. The latter is schooner rigged, and carries about two hundred and fifty tons. Upon being seized, Capt. Corrie, a relative of South Carolina, her owner and commander then as now, loudly protested against the transaction, and the persons aboard were fearful lest their names should get into the newspapers.

In a few days after this, we were not surprised to find that the Wanderer's gallant captain was acquitted of any complicity with the slave trade, and he was released accordingly. Now we find, however, according to the rumor or statement from the South, that the Wanderer has been engaged in the slave trade, and according to the revived doctrine of the South, has boldly landed slaves. We make no direct assertion of this, but take the telegraphic news from Savannah and Washington as we find it.

What wonder that a rich planter should engage in the slave trade? Nothing is more profitable. Why should not the chivalry indulge in the foreign as well as the domestic business? It is the less cruel of the two. Virginia—which feeds Washington's bones, and so forth—has a slave trade of $12,000,000 a year. What should not Georgia buy $12,000,000 of slaves from the cost of Africa?

THE NUMBER OF NEGROES ON THE WANDERER.

[From the New York Herald, December 15.]

We are authorized to state, that the story about the Wanderer having thirteen hundred slaves to this country is simply ridiculous, from the fact that she could not possibly accommodate more than half that number. The truth in the matter, as we are informed, is, that she had on board but eighty negroes, who were selected on account of their health, vigor, size and strength; that they were treated with the most humane kindness, and finally landed in good condition at some point between Florida and Georgia, where they readily brought seven hundred dollars each—making the aggregate of fifty-six thousand dollars. It will be seen, on reference to our letter from the coast of Africa, that the Wanderer was up the Congo River in October last.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES — SLAVING ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA—THE WANDERER UP THE CONGO RIVER.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, }
ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, October 1, 1858. }

The morning after we crossed the line we made a sail, and standing for her hove to with a gun. Upon boarding her she proved a prize to the United States ship Marion, a brig, named the Brothers, of Charleston, S. C. She was taken off Mayamba Point, and, I believe most of the evidences of a slaver were found on board.

On September 19th we met and boarded the schooner Kate Ellen, of Plymouth, a prize to the English steamer Viper. The vessel is American built, and was captured thirty miles north of Loango. When the English steamer discovered her the captain and crew deserted her upon boarding. The Spanish colors were found on deck, the chronometers were broken, anchors cut away; she had all the appurtenances of a slaver, deck laid, rice, copperas, &c. From the officers in charge we learn that within the last three months English cruisers have captured twelve vessels, having in all $60,000 on board; vessels in value about the same. That might be termed pretty brisk trade.

There are now on the slave coast, of the American squadron, the following vessels: Flagship Cumberland, sloop-of-war Vincennes, and brig Bainbridge. The sloop Dale is in the Bight of Benin. About the time you receive this the flag-ship will be at Porto Praya, and the Dale also; the brig Bainbridge on her way back towards this point, whilst this vessel will be in the Bight of Benin or Biafra.

At this place we learn that the yacht Wanderer and brig Helen *are both up the Congo after slaves*, so reported. Keen eyes are upon them, and they will have to be smart to get off.

JUBILEE IN WASHINGTON OVER THE WANDERER'S SUCCESS.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, December 12.

The friends of Captain Corrie, of the yacht Wanderer, were quite gleeful at Brown's Hotel last night, over the telegraphic dispatch announcing his success in landing a cargo of slaves from Africa on the Savannah River. With their champagne they drank success to all such future enterprises. The fact of the landing, if confirmed, affords quite a commentary on that portion of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Toucey states that all rumors of attempts to land cargoes of slaves upon our southern coast had proved unfounded. The funds with which Capt. Corrie fitted out the Wanderer for the voyage were supplied from an appropriation (probably the $120,000 claim referred to by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent) which southern influence extracted from Congress to satisfy a claim he held against the government.

Vessels Laid up in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* of the 14th, publishes the following list of vessels laid up in that port:

Sch Henry Hager, do.
Sch Thomas, S. Christopher.
Sch Farmer, Milwaukee.
Sch Nonpareil, Milan.
Schr Sarah Hibbets, Cleveland.
Schr Empress St. Catherines
Schr James Navach, Oswego.
Schr Norway, Milwaukee.
Schr Undine, do.
Schr Wm S Stevens, do.
Schr M S Scott, do.
Schr Iodus, do.
Schr Argo, do.
Schr Prairie, do.
Schr Cash, Chicago.
Schr Florence, Milwaukee.
Schr W W Brigham, Buffalo.
S hr G Barber, Milwaukee.
Schr J & A Stronach, do.
Schr Justina Paine, do.
Schr Cash Campbell, do.
Schr Fred Hill, do.
Schr Stella, Chicago.
Schr Mary, Milwaukee.
Schr Bay State, Cleveland.
Schr Kaser, Buffalo.
Schr A rew, K lo.
Schr Acctiusa, Buffalo.
Schr Milwaukee belle, Mil
Scow Union, Hamilton.
Schr D Norton, Milwaukee.
Schr Buena Vista, do.
Schr Sacramento, do.
Schr Cuyahoga, Cleveland.
Schr Bowman, Milwaukee.
Schr A Ada, do.
Schr A E Marsillot, Cleveland.
Schr Christie, Mil.
Schr Unido, do.
Schr J Stanech, Manitowoc.
Schr Free Democrat, Mil.
Schr Congress, do.
Schr Leander, do.
Schr Ashby ctrant, do.
Schr Scott Star, do.
Schr Napoleon, do.
Schr Grand Fairport.
Schr Seymour Oatley, A Y Brown.

GARDNER & CARVER.—The failure of this Banking firm to pay their depositors, is creating much of a stir in our city. Many of our farmers had deposited with them, and the announcement of their failure spread like wildfire, and for the past two days a crowd of anxious victims have been hovering around their Banking House.—*Morris, Grundy Co., Herald.*

Real Estate in St. Louis.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 16th.]

Messrs. Papin & Brother, effected yesterday a couple of negotiations for the city, which for high prices took even the natives all aback. The Franklin avenue and Broadway lot, 99 by 65 feet, and unimproved, leasing for $1,650 per annum, the lease having but five years to run, and the lessee then being required to remove his improvements. They then sold the lot corner of Sixteenth and Market, 20 by 100 feet, for $211 per front foot. Henry German & Co., were lessees of the first parcel, and Mr. Michael Powers the purchaser of the second. We look for a brisk movement and rapid advance in city property next spring.

Election of Governor of South Carolina.

[From the Charleston Mercury 16th.]

The Legislature yesterday elected, on joint ballot, Col. William H. Gist, of Union District, Governor of South Carolina for the succeeding term of two years. Col. Gist was for many years a member of the Senate, and in 1848 was Lieut. Governor, during the term of Gov. Seabrook. We believe that he never qualified as Lieut. Governor, but continued in his Senatorial seat, where he served for several years subsequently. Colonel Gist is very widely known throughout the State as a man of high honor and character.

The Georgia Lottery.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The Grand Jury after days examination of the proceedings in the case of Swan & Co., the lottery men have returned no bill.

THE CITY.

Carriers Address.

The Carriers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will give twenty dollars for the best written New Year's Address, the same to be sent in by the 24th inst. Rejected Addresses returned at the option of this office.

A SPEAKING THIEF.—A chap named John Bartlett was held to bail yesterday for the larceny of a large quantity of female wearing apparel from a clothes line in the south part of the city.

A TRI-AMOUS SCOUNDREL.—A Keokuk exchange speaks of the arrest in that city of one Jacob Stotlieb, charged with having a wife in Austria, also a wife in Chicago, and lastly a wife in Keokuk, all living.

EXCELSIOR.—We notice that Messrs. Abbot & Co. are raising to grade, a height of six feet, the four story Milwaukee brick block of Dr. Dyer, on Randolph street, near State, forty feet front and eighty feet deep. The more of such improvements the better.

☞ Subscribers to newspapers and magazines at Andrews' News Depot, will hereafter obtain their papers and magazines at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn street, corner Washington. Andrews is selling off his stock at half price, to close the concern. We advise all who want any reading for the winter evenings, to make their purchases now. He also has a large stock of Christmas books. Give him a call, 73 Dearborn street, under Revere House.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, has declined a call to Washington, D. C., to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, in that city. It will be received with general satisfaction by his people and our community in general.

—Rev. James Baume will preach his last sermon before leaving for India, in the Indiana street M. E. Church, on Sabbath evening, December 19th. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Col. James Robinson, formerly of Illinois, but now a distinguished citizen of Minnesota, is a guest at the City Hotel. The Colonel is engaged in elaborating the details of a plad for the amelioration of the social, moral, religious and physical condition of the African race of the Northwest; and, in pursuit of his object, is in correspondence with the Governor General of Canada, and other high Colonial officials, inviting their co-operation in a scheme which applies to British America as well as to Dacotah and Minnesota.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most shocking and fatal accident took place yesterday morning at Smith's planing mill at the foot of Ontario street, in the North Division, where an employee, a Swede, named John Wretholm was instantly killed. While clearing away shavings near a shingle circular saw, by some slipping of the belt the saw was hurled from its bearings and struck the unfortunate man in the side and head inflicting a shocking gash, of which he expired instantly.

Coroner James held an inquest and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was 25 years of age. He leaves a wife.

SOUP HOUSE.—A soup-house for the gratuitous distribution of food to the poor will be opened on Monday morning Dec. 20, at No. 253 Madison street, under the supervision of a charitable Society of this city. All contributions of provisions, meats, vegetables, etc., will be thankfully received; and all who are in any way interested in such movements to feed the hungry of our city, are invited to help this new effort in that direction. Contributions of meats, vegetables, etc., may be sent in every afternoon, commencing with this (Saturday) afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, addressed to "The Soup House, No. 253 Madison street."

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.—The Committee, who have the same in charge, are determined to make their approaching Burns Festival the most marked and brilliant affair of the present season. They have announced a promedade concert at Metropolitan Hall, to be followed by a grand ball at the Tremont House. Nothing will be neglected to secure success for every detail, and our citizens in general we are glad to notice, regard this observance of the occasion with an interest which promises to show that as the admiration of the genius of Burns is scarcely limited by nationality or language, so the tribute to his memory will be spontaneous from all.

CROCUS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—H. C. Livingston & Co., of this city, are the agents of a very choice brand of Buckwheat Flour, known as the "Dixon Mills Buckwheat Flour." It is manufactured at Dixon, in this State, by C. Godfrey & Sons, who have just finished a splendid mill there, 100 feet front, 50 feet deep, and 5 stories high, with a capacity to make 500 bbls flour daily, the mill having nine run of stone. In this mill they have and erected at a cost of $3,000, Platt's Patent Buckwheat Hulling Apparatus, which cleans the hull entirely off, and makes the flour white and nearly as clear as the best brands of winter wheat flour.

The whole cost of this mill was $100,000, and it is erected on the new water-power built on Rock River, at an immense cost by the citizens of Dixon. This power can be applied to all kind of manufactures, and cannot fail to attract thither, cotton, cloth, reaper, paper factories, mills, etc.

CONVENTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—A State Convention of Locomotive Engineers has been held in the Mechanics' Institute Hall in this city, closing its session on Thursday night. The leading roads in the State were represented.

The convention was organized by appointing Thomas Burgess, of the Dixon Air Line Road, to the Chair, and Volney Tyrell, of the Rock Island Road, Secretary; and J. L. Spaulding, of the Illinois Central, Treasurer.

The object of the convention was for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature for the enactment of a general law for the better protection of railroad engineers, thereby securing to the public a competent set of engineers, who shall have passed an examination and received a certificate, as the Marine Engineers now do, and to this end a well-drawn memorial was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thos. Burgess, of the D. A. L. R. R.; Vice President, H. M. Tuell, C. & R. I. R. R.; Secretary, Volney Tyrell, C. & R. I. R. R.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Smith, of Galena; Treasurer, H. C. Greenleaf, C. B. & Q. R. R.

There was then appointed a State Central Committee for the purpose of keeping those interested advised of the proceedings of the Convention, &c., as follows: Chas. Huntington, C. A. & St. L. R. R.; S. Towne, C. R. & Q. R. R.; C. W. Barney, I. C. R. R.; Joseph Wood, O. & M. R. R.; Samuel Morris, C. & R. I. R. R.; A. G. Hough, C. A. & St. L. R. R.; G. W. Warren, C. & R. I. R. R.; L. Shafer, C. & R. I. R. R.; E. H. Fralick, G. W. R. R.; F. Young, G. & C. U. R. R.; Harmon Yoder, C. & G. U. R. R.; Frank Black, D. A. L. R. R.; Ed. Quinlan, I. C. R. R.; John Spaulding, I. C. R. R.; Cyrus Pennington, I. C. R. R.; Geo. Fairbanks, I. C. R. R.; J. Eastman, I. C. R. R.; E. Ellwille, C. B. & Q.; F. H. Cooley, C. B. & Q.; H. C. Greenleaf, C. B. & Q.; Chas. T. Webber, C. St. P. & Fond du Lac R. R.; A. S. Pierce, M. P. R. R.; Jas. Ellis, R. Y. R. R.

The New Reservoirs.

Within the past few months we have often noticed during their progress in construction the two Reservoirs of the Chicago Water Works, now being built respectively for the North and West Divisions. They are both near completion, and as an important addition to the important public work of supplying our city with water, they deserve a little more than a passing notice.

Taking for our description that of the West Division, which we visited yesterday, it may give an idea of both, they being alike in design and finish, and indicate to our readers the importance and value of these structures. The West Reservoir stands on a block south of Monroe and east of Morgan street.

It is an edifice in exterior appearance suitable and suggestive of its purposes, being solid and compact in appearance, and giving promises of meeting the prominent requisition upon it—*strength*.

It is built of rock faced solid Athens stone, is octagonal in shape, with cut stone window-caps and angles. Its diameter is seventy-three feet at the base, its height forty-five feet. Near the lower entrance floor, there are windows in the sides, the doors opening from the east and west. Above these there are no breaks in the outer wall, save a single line of port-hole looking circular windows, for purposes of light and ventilation.

The supporting strength of the structure is secured by three massive walls of the most solid masonry, upon a stone foundation underlying continuously the whole edifice. These walls, at the base, are three feet thick.

The outer wall of the building within its solid stone facing is carefully laid brick work. Within this, eight feet distant rises another brick wall also three feet in thickness, and within this a wall still smaller in diameter but of equal thickness with the other two, and within this last rise the iron supply and waste pipes of the tank above. The walls are as secure as iron anchors and iron rods binding them each to the other can make them.

Thus much of the structure the only purpose of which is to sustain the tank on the roof. The roof of the building, supporting therefore the floor of the tank, is framed with radiating iron beams of the shape of the capital letter I, resting on the inner walls, serving both a supporting and a binding purpose.

The tank is of the best boiler iron, varying in thickness, that at the lower part of the tank being 5 16ths of an inch thick. The tank is seventy feet in diameter by twenty-eight feet high, and will hold a million of gallons.

The water for this reservoir, in its course from the Water Works on the Lake Shore at the foot of Chicago Avenue, passes through a twenty-four inch main through that Avenue, extending a mile westward from the Water Works. This main is tapped at Woolcott street by a twelve inch main passing southward, crossing the river at State street and thence to Adams west of Clark street, the supply of the South Division reservoir.

At Sedgwick street the Chicago Avenue twenty-four inch main is again tapped by a fourteen inch main for the supply of the North Division reservoir there located.

At Union street in the West Division a sixteen inch main passes south through that street to Monroe street, a distance of nearly two miles, when, at a distance of almost three miles from the forest-head, it supplies the reservoir as has been described. From thence a twelve inch main connects with the South Division reservoir, making a complete circuit of about four miles.

The cost of these new reservoirs will be $45,000 each. They will be valuable improvements in their respective localities, giving at all times a supply of water adequate to every emergency.

Our Water Works are in a condition that reflect the highest credit upon the managing Board. And their history from its outset will compare most creditably in respect to economy and efficiency with those of any city in the United States.

The new additions to the already large demands upon the power of supply, have already been anticipated and provided for in the superb engine and pump at the Works, which has never yet, save experimentally, been worked beyond one half its capacity.

Give us good locations for Steam Fire Engines to command all sections of the city, a Fire Alarm Telegraph to convey at once the intelligence of the breaking out of a fire, and where the aid is needed, and we have those adjuncts to the Water Works which as a whole will render disastrous conflagrations impossible.

While we accord merited praise to B. F. Walker, Esq., Superintendent of the Chicago Water Works, for general efficiency and judgment in his responsible position, we acknowledge our indebtedness to him for courtesies extended during our yesterday's visit to the West Division Reservoir.

THE NEW FIRE KING.—We have still a high respect for hand fire engines. We esteem them for past services, we firmly believe in the existence of good qualities which will always give them a place steam cannot invade.

Because the railroad car was introduced, was there nothing more heard of other wheel vehicles? "Not by no means."

Hand engines will always hold their place in our cities as adjuncts of Steam machines. They are (or should be) lighter, quicker in operation, and as time is money at double compound interest where the first few minutes at a fire are concerned they will always be used and useful. In praising and adopting steam no personal affront thereby is intended for their predecessors.

Decidedly the most sensible description of hand machines we have ever seen is the new "Fire King No. 1," built in Baltimore by John Rogers and Son, for Fire King Engine Company of this city, and received by the company a day or two ago, and since that time admired by hundreds of visitors at the new house of "No. 1" on Dearborn street.

The pattern is the same as the machine which has been used by the company for the last three or four years, (and which they will continue to use as occasion may require,) but one size the smaller. The total weight of the new machine is but 1,905 pounds. Two men, on level ground, can draw the machine with ease. At the same time, it is calculated that this engine is capable of doing as good execution at fires as the "piano" machines.

Its capacity measurement is 6¾ inch cylinder and 9¾ inch stroke; with which it is warranted to throw a ¾ inch and ⅞ inch stream to an average height of 170 feet, the brakes manned with the full complement of twenty-four men. The cost of the machine, including everything, was only $850, and it has been paid for by the company, without any assistance from the city. For style of construction and beauty of finish, no engine in the city can surpass the new Fire King.

FIRE ON STATE STREET.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the store of J. P. Neill, Merchant Tailor, No. 70 street, in the four story brick block, at the corner of Randolph street. When discovered, the flames were under dangerous headway, and but for the timely movement and arrival of the Fire Department, a disastrous conflagration must have been the result. The fire was confined to the store where it originated, to the destruction however of both stock and fixtures. Mr. Neill's loss is $5,000—one half covered by insurance in the "Fulton" and "Resolute" Companies of New York.

The fire is supposed to have originated from stove, by something falling upon it and igniting a cotton board which stood near it.

ARREST OF AN EX-POSTMASTER.—Samuel L. Carruthers, late Post Master at Minonk, Woodford County, was on Thursday last held to bail in $500 before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, of this city, to answer to a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $180. The *Journal* of yesterday, in reference to the case says:

Of his criminal intent there seems to be some doubt. His office is a very subordinate one, and the receipts very light. By the direction of the Postmaster-General, no money is to be sent in to head-quarters by mail, but their returns are either to be deposited at some distributing office, or held subject to draft. Carruthers claims that while he was Post Master, he never received any instructions respecting the funds in his hands, which he therefore retained, subject to the order of the Department.

He was released on his own recognizance.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The case of the Goldsteins, man and wife, charged with receiving stolen goods, was on trial yesterday.

DOCTRINAL LECTURES.—EDS. PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—Allow me to call the attention of the public to the course of doctrinal lectures now given each Sunday evening by the Rev. Geo. F. Noyes at the Unitarian Church on Washington street near the Post office. He is now giving an able review of the history of the "doctrine of the Trinity," from the time it was grafted upon Christianity by the Platonists of Alexandria; and its partial adoption by votes of the Councils of Nice and Constantinople in the fourth century, to the present. "To us there is but one God, the Father."

D.

A COMPLIMENT TO A MILWAUKEE ARTIST.—Mr. C. V. Bond, a clever artist of this city, left for Chicago yesterday, in response to a call to paint some twenty portraits of leading citizens of that place. Mr. B. stands high in his profession here, and we doubt not but that our Chicago neighbors will be highly gratified with his work. He will return in the course of a few weeks.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

All wrong, neighbor, as far as the question of proprietorship is concerned. Charley Bond belongs to our city. We only loaned him to yours. He is a city *bond* we rather take pride in claiming.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS.—A meeting of the Association will be held at the Committee Rooms of the Democratic Association, Garrett Block, on Saturday Evening, December 18, 1858, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business and consideration of applications for membership. A prompt attendance is requested.

L. BIGELOW, President.

J. W. MUSSON, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LITERARY UNION.—The members of this society are requested to meet at Bryant & Stratton's College Hall, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Saturday evening, Dec. 18th, at 7½ o'clock. All others interested are invited to attend.

EDWARD E. PERLEY, President.

SPLENDID GIFTS.—Messrs. Colby & Co., at their Great Gift Book Store, 118 Randolph street, are selling the most beautiful and appropriate books for Holiday presents, and accompany each one with a gift worth from one dollar to one hundred, and those who possess no taste for any of the many articles of Jewelry they are giving away, may, if they prefer, receive in its place another book. Give them a call and examine their stock.

☞ The Sontag Cape, Jackets, Hoods, Trimmings, Embroideries, and a great display of other articles of ladies wear too numerous to mention, not omitting an elegant variety of Fancy Hair Pins, can be obtained at A. Graves', 78 Lake street.

THE SUNDAY LEADER.—The first number of the new weekly paper with the above title will be issued to-morrow morning, and be sold at all the News Depots. Norris & Hyde, 100 Dearborn street, are Whole sale Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.—The best way to amuse people is to sell them Boots and Shoes twenty-five per cent. cheaper than common rates. H. Dexter & Co. are doing just exactly as these practical jokers. Call on them at 125 Lake street, and be amused.

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., 125 Lake st. oct26-1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORDS' Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ Call at 47 Lasalle street, and see how nicely we arrange Gas Fixtures for holding Lamp Oil de27 6

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a life-time gift, of more value than gold.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.
no30-1&3t 3w 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Religious Notices.

—Preaching to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, in the Railroad Chapel, Griswold street, by Rev. R. Waddle, of the A. E. Church.

—First Christian (Disciple) Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Racker street, West Side, preaching on Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., by Prof. J. M. Macrum, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

—A discourse will be delivered at the Unitarian Church on Sunday next, Dec. 19th. Subject, "Unitarianism the ordinal belief of the Christian Church." Seats free.

—Divine service at the First English Lutheran Church, to-morrow, Dec. 19th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Rev. Dr. Martin, Pastor.

—Divine service every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.; Sunday School at 1½ P. M., in the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) on Oak street, between Wells and Lasalle, N. D. Rev. Henry H. Morrell, Rector.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Waddle, Mr. GEORGE FOWLER and Miss MARTHA COWAS, of the Western Division of this city.

DIED.

At 8 o'clock, Friday morning, Dec. 17th, at the residence of her parents, No. 284 Indiana street, WINNIFRED WELLS, only child of Libbe and J. H. Wells, aged one year and eight months.

DRY GOODS REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES. CLOAKS, HOSIERY DOMESTICS.

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH

VELVET.....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS.....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY.....CARPETS.
MEDALION.....CARPETS.
THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
INGRAIN.....CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS!

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice:

Presenting the Rims not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade. I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.

Removal.

LULL & MAYER WILL REMOVE their BANKING OFFICE on or about January 1, to Clark street, corner of Washington, (Methodist Church Block.) de27 lm

25 GROSS LYON'S KATHARION, FOR sale by de24-lw BAWLER, PAIGE & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Missing Steamer Indian Empire Safe!

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.—The Cunard steamer Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Her dates are one week later than those already received.

The Arabia reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamer Carrack also left Liverpool for New York on the 4th inst.

The steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool, on the A. M. of the 23 inst. The steamship Kangaroo from New York reached Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst. The steamship Circassian, from N. York, via St. John's, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 3d inst. The steamship Ariel sailed from Southampton on the 1st for New-York.

The steamship Fulton, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult. The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th, and the Borussia, from New York, reached Southampton on the same day.

The steamship Indian Empire reached Brond Haven, County Mayo, Ireland, on the 26th. All well on board; but her fuel was exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wood-work were consumed. She was also short of provisions. The ship laid-to for a week within one or two days' steaming of Galway, during two furious storms.

James Davis & Sons, extensive leather and boot exporters, in London, have failed. Liabilities very considerable.

All the English papers containing Montalembert's trial were not allowed to enter France. The English funds had been depressed. Montalembert's pardon caused a slight improvement, but they again relapsed.

Money continued quite abundant and easy.

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 23d, and the Hong Kong mails of Oct. 15th reached England on the 23th ult.

The typhoon at Swatow was of unprecedented violence, laying houses and everything in ruins, and driving vessels high on land. About 9,000 Chinese were drowned, and also several Europeans.

The Cochin Chinese were concentrating 100,000 troops around the capital, against the French and Spanish forces.

Commissioner Reed and Baron Gross were at Japan.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of the 2d inst., announces that in consequence of the of the anniversary of the 2d of December, the Emperor relieves Dr. Montefasmont from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him. The London *Times* claims this act as a triumph of the English press, and at the same time censures the Emperor for the numerous instances of vaccination that he has displayed.

M. De Montelambert write to the *Moniteur* to the following effect:

"I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France, up to the present time, has had a right to remit a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who will believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon. I beg you, and, if necessary, demand you, to insert this."

Subscriptions to the Suez Canal project had closed. The amounts subscribed exceed the sum required.

PRUSSIA.—Prayers were being offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederick William.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of November 9th had been telegraphed from Malta.

The campaign commenced on the 18th of Oct. The rebels had been dislodged from many strongholds.

Several engagements had been reported, each resulting in victory for the British and heavy loss to the enemy.

Pantia Topee was a fugitive; his forces had been routed with a loss of all their guns and 600 killed.

The proclamation in which the British crown assumes entire command over India, and promises an amnesty on certain conditions, was read throughout India on the 1st of November, and is

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1856.

The Era of Stimulants.

It was an oversight on the part of Fowler & Co., and the modern phrenological corps, that they did not subdivide the Anglo-American cranium in a way to recognize the bump of Anæsthesia. It would probably lie somewhere between Benevolence and Acquisitiveness. The mind untutored in the many logic of pro-slavery politicians would very likely place it directly on the summit of the latter propensity, but the graduate of modern Democracy would elevate it to the respectability and fellowship of sheer, self-renouncing benevolence, and label it Protection. Whatever its proper location or name, it would be found in a marked degree of development on the skulls of all lineal descendants of the Scandinavian pirates. While Mr. Buchanan was embracing Chihuahua and Sonora, a few days ago, in the folds of his ample preservation, Senator Douglas was holding forth to the citizens of New Orleans in the following strain:

"Mr. Douglas proceeded to argue that the situation of Cuba, Central America, &c., was such as to make the United States their lineal possessor and protector. In Central America and in Mexico, the people illustrate their inability of taking care of themselves, and it stands that somebody will have to do it for them."

These and similar sentiments, as we learn from the New Orleans papers, were received with earthquakes of applause. If some carping fogy had shouted POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY in the midst of these orgies, he would have been entitled to go out of the synagogue in double quick time. The American Eagle would have pinioned him on the instant.

When we come to talk about people who "illustrate their inability to take care of themselves," and when we lay out for ourselves the job of doing it for them—when we come to indict the Augean stables of the world for nuisances, and claim the diversion of purifying them, *nolens volens*—we are essaying a piece of business which will not leave us much time to raise wheat, build Pacific Railroads, or trade in niggers. By all the rules taught in the Constitution of the United States, the citizens of France are incapable of governing themselves; the citizens of Spain still less so; the tribes and hordes of Asia, Africa and Polynesia totally so. Shall we extend the ægis of republicanism over all these unhappy races, at the same time we take into our keeping the destinies of Cuba, Central America and Mexico? Or does the proposed plan look only to the confiscation of such puny States as can make no defence against our unwelcome embrace? If the rule is designed for universal application why may not the rich and powerful commonwealth of England declare the state of society and government in South Carolina revolting, and obnoxious to the best interests of the race, (white, black and mixed,) within her sovereignty; and upon that obvious truth, proceed to "take care of them" according to the Douglas-Buchanan formula? Or in the event of another and a successful slave insurrection in Tennessee, would it not be the clear duty of Illinois and Indiana to march a force up the Cumberland River and institute a system of government which would stand on its own legs, and not require perpetual tinkering and propping by the more stable commonwealths around her?

Obviously, these dogmas belong to the school of tyrants, and are misplaced in the mouths of any who are not seeking the forcible subjugation of somebody. Apply the principle enunciated by Mr. Douglas, to individual cases, and see where it will end. We meet an Irishman, stupid or crazy with alcohol and camphene—his wife beg ing, his children stealing—the most palpable truth suggested by his plight is, that he is "illustrating his inability to take care of himself." Shall we put the Douglas theory in force in his case, by proceeding to govern him according to our notions of sobriety and good behaviour? A few days since, the Democratic party in Congress pronounced Mr. Douglas incapable of taking care of himself in his capacity of politician, and exercised their undoubted right, not of taking care of him, but of putting him where he should no longer help to take care of them; and those who assume to speak in his behalf think they never heard of so great an outrage. Is it alleged that we propose not to subjugate Mexico and the Central American Republics, but to improve and elevate them to our magnificent standard? If they object to being thus elevated their subjugation must precede the execution of our paternal designs. It is well known that those States entertain a horror of human slavery and shrink from its contact as something deadly and terrible. They fear the Greeks even bearing gifts. The spirit which prompted Mr. Douglas' New Orleans speech (presuming that he was not merely tickling the mob, to be tickled by them in return,) is that of downright plunder of the strong upon the weak, and its embodiment in our policy as a nation would be not only a great crime but a fatal calamity.

St. Mary's River Improvement.

We condense, from an article in the Detroit *Free Press*, the following interesting particulars in regard to the improvement of the above river:

In July, 1856, Congress appropriated $100,000 for the deepening of the west Channel through Lake George. On the 15th of July, 1857, Messrs. Barton & Osgood, to whom the contract had been awarded, commenced work with two dredges, and continued until about the 1st of October, when the work was suspended until May 3d, 1858, at which time it was renewed, with an additional force.

In July, 1857, when the surveys were made, Captain Whipple ascertained that there was a middle channel, which, on account of its being the shortest, most direct, most easily navigable by sail vessels, and lying wholly in American waters, he deemed far preferable to either of the old channels. This fact he immediately reported to the Department, but as the appropriation had been made specifically for the west channel, no change in the work could be made without the authority of Congress.

This was obtained in June, 1858, the work upon the west channel being discontinued, and the dredges transferred to the middle channel.

From the 14th of June to the 6th of November, 90,123 cubic yards were excavated, making a passage of about 120 feet wide, 15 feet deep and one mile long, connecting the deep water of the lake on the north and south. In October, the screw steamer Northern Light, drawing eleven feet water, passed through this channel, on two occasions, without the least difficulty.

It may be proper to state, that twelve miles below Sault Ste. Marie, the Ste. Mary's River expands to a width of from three to four miles, forming what is called Lake George. It is a broad flat, cut by three partial channels, reaches entirely across the Southern part of the Lake. The east channel has been the only one fit for navigation, and this when the water falls to its mean level, is impracticable for large vessels. This channel, though the cheapest to improve, lies within British territory, is circuitous, and therefore inconvenient for sail vessels; and the west channel is still more objectionable, on the ground of its increased length over the other channels, its crookedness, and the amount of dredging required to make it navigable. The middle channel is nearly straight, much shorter, and would cost less to improve it than the west channel. It is proposed to make it 300 feet wide, 14 feet deep at the sides, and 16½ feet in the center.

In connection with this work, the west channel at the East Neebish Rapids, a dangerous passage just below, has been partially improved, and about 200 cubic yards of rock removed, making a passage of 80 feet wide and 14 feet deep. The dangerous rock upon which several steamers have been damaged, has also been removed.

It is estimated that an additional appropriation of $80,000 will be required to complete the improvements in Ste. Mary's River.

These improvements are of great importance to the country, and it is to be hoped that Congress will appropriate the necessary amount, so that the work may be completed during next season.

The Filibusters Bound to Greytown.

MOBILE, Dec. 18, 1858.

The bark Oregon arrived here to-day, having on board Lieut. White of the cutter McLellan, who was taken off to sea by the filibuster Susan. Lieut. White reports that he left the Susan 20 or ten out, bound to Greytown. Her captain, Maury, put the Lieutenant on board the Oregon last Tuesday. White says, when he found the Susan was blown weigh, he ordered her to anchor, but his orders were not heeded.

—Gen. Wm. R. Gist, of Union District, has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

Railway Matters.

A HIGHER STANDARD IN RAILWAY EMPLOYERS. It cannot have escaped the notice of the most casual observer that railway management in this country is comparatively in its infancy. Great progress must be made before a proper standard of qualification is reached by the different classes of persons employed on our railways. Nor is this state of things at all a matter of surprise. Railways have increased so rapidly, and the number of persons employed upon them is so large, that it has been impossible to find persons of experience and skill to fill each respective station as soon as it was ready for occupancy. And besides railways have been overrun by that large class of persons who love to lead an easy life,—who hope by a few hours of effort to win a large amount of ease, besides plenty of money to sport immense gold chains, expensive suppers, and all the other etceteras of fast living generally—all the fashionable loungers who were not given over to downright villainy, have looked upon railways as specially designed by Providence to provide them with a life of glorious ease and substantial enjoyment. Hence they were always ready for every vacancy, and their efforts to obtain a situation, probably the most vigorous they ever made, have been but too often successful.

The recent "hard times" have had a most happy effect in calling the attention of railway managers to this class of officials. The result has been a reduction of employees, to an actual and necessary working basis. The entire system, too often practiced by Directors, of nursing their nephews, sons, and other dependents upon the roads they control, without any reference to their fitness for the amount of services they rendered, must be entirely reversed. Stockholders should demand, that every man should be well qualified for the position he fills; that his office or position is an absolute necessity, and that it employs his entire time, and there will be a much surer prospect of reasonable dividends in the future than have been realized in the past.

We are glad to notice a movement coming from railway employers themselves to secure a higher standard of qualification. We have recently had a convention of railway baggage masters to compare facts and reduce their business to greater system and accuracy. A convention of railway engineers is about to meet in the Burnet House, this city. Among other things they adopted, unanimously, the following memorial to the legislature, asking for the passage of a law organizing a board of examination—and fixing the qualifications of railway engineers.

"The memorial of the undersigned Locomotive Engineers and others, citizens of the State of Illinois, respectfully showeth that there are frequent occurrences upon the several railroads, within their State, as well as throughout the United States, connected with the running of locomotive engines, which involve the loss of life and limb, and also the destruction of valuable property; and your memorialists believe that the rapid increase of railroads throughout the Union having caused a corresponding demand for locomotive engineers, that demand has been (in absence of any law of restriction or supervision, such as they have in view) supplied to a partial extent by persons either wholly unqualified or of doubtful fitness for responsible position; and your memorialists further believing that the sad occurrences before recited are materially attributable to the unskilfulness or inexperience of many persons now acting as locomotive engineers, would pray that your honorable body will prohibit by law the employment of persons to perform the duties of that office, unless they shall have been declared properly qualified therefor; and further, that you will institute in this connection an act specifying the standard of qualification desirable to be obtained, and establish a commission to act as a Board of Examiners, with authority to grant licenses to all whom they may find possessing the requisite called for by the law. Finally, your memorialists fully believing that the enactment by your honorable body of a bill embracing the foregoing provisions, will, as far as the State of Illinois is concerned, be a large degree correct the evils set forth, trust that your honorable body may grant their prayer, and as in duty bound they will ever pray, &c.

The move is a capital one, and it is to be hoped it will receive early attention from the Legislature. Reasons in abundance can be given for the passage of a stringent law upon this subject. Competent engineers have interests important as life itself in the measure. The highest possible standard of qualification has no security against stupidity or stolid ignorance. The best engineers, those who know their duty and always do it, often loose their lives by collisions with stupid ignoramus. The entire public have, as all connected with railways, have a most important interest in the success of this measure. Let the law be passed.

RAILWAY CONNEXION BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND IOWA.—The delay of the east and west lines of Iowa railways is causing much anxiety in portions of that State to secure a railway connection with St. Louis. A meeting of delegates of the citizens of Schuyler Co., Mo., and of Davis and Wapello counties, Iowa, was recently held at Lancaster. The convention was large and enthusiastic, and it was resolved to do everything possible to complete the North-Missouri road at an early day. The delegates from the counties of Davis and Wapello pledged themselves to complete the road from Des Moines and State line to Ottumwa on DesMoines. A delegate was appointed to go to St. Louis and attend to the interests of the meeting, and confer with the Directors of the North Missouri Railway in regard to its early extension northward to the DesMoines.

We notice this movement with pleasure, for we have no opposition to make to make to any measure that can improve and develop our sister State. The North Missouri Railway will be built ere many years, and we would that it be finished to the north line of Iowa within the present year, if such a thing were possible; but we hope those who cooked the east and west lines through this State will leave no effort untried to reach the Missouri at an early day. The Burlington & Missouri Road, we believe, is to reach Ottumwa early next season. That will make it much the best route to Kansas for all Eastern emigrants; but parties for Pike's Peak will go by St. Louis as they can there procure outfits for the journey and the season. Were either of the great east and west lines done across Iowa to the Missouri, Chicago would command much of the trade of the immense mass of emigrants who will be moving westward within the next few months. In fact that trade would be worth millions to the city within the next five years. The value of their completion to Iowa can scarcely be estimated. Can anything be done to hurry up the railways? Will anybody suggest? Who knows?

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.—On Tuesday we had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. S. G. Kitchen of Bloomfield, from whom we learn that the work on the above road is progressing finely. They commenced laying the track at Cairo, on Monday, November 29th, and the cars will be running to Cha rleston in about two months.—*Cape Girardeau Eagle.*

Grand River Valley, Mich.

This valley, 120 miles long by 60 broad, and with a population of 120,000, is destined to rival the far-famed valleys of the East. Its rolling surfaces, fertile soil, water privileges and various indigenous productions, render it a desirable location for the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, and the capitalist. Lime, coal, salt, iron ore, gypsum, oak, black walnut, and pine, abound there.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says:

The present amount of plaster sold from Grand Rapids annually is about 90,000 tons; of stucco, 15,000 bbls.; of lime, 20,000 bbls. When the Railroad South is completed, it is estimated that 75,000 tons of plaster, and 50,000 bbls. of stucco, and 100 millions of feet of lumber, will go south annually.

During the present year 400 buildings have been put up in Grand Rapids, and four bridges built across Grand River.

This indicates a rapid increase in all branches of industry. The recent completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad furnishes additional facilities to market.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company.

The United States Court and the Superior Court in Cincinnati are in collision about the assets of the above Company. Each Court has appointed a Receiver, and each appears to be firm in the determination to vindicate its prerogatives. The Sheriff of the county is Receiver by order of the Superior Court, and is in possession of the Company's assets. The Receiver of the U. S. Court has made formal demand of the former to deliver, but, under advice of the Court which appointed him, he refuses to do so. The probability is, or at least it is now so understood, that the Sheriff will be committed for contempt by the United States Court, and that he will subsequently be released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and then prosecute Judge McLean and Judge Leavitt for damages.

Plunder of the Treasury.

[From the Cin. Commercial.]

We learn that the difficulty between Stedman and Wendell about the House printing has been adjusted. Wendell bought Stedman's job for thirty-one thousand dollars, and has been doing the work. At the commencement of this session Stedman made his appearance at Washington, and wanted more money, threatening to resign and thus throw Wendell out of the contract altogether, if his demands were not complied with. The matter was compromised by Wendell paying Stedman one thousand one hundred dollars. This little disturbance, may, however, cause Congress to look into the business. A Congressional investigation of the election of James B. Stedman, as House printer, the "great moral triumph," would produce some of the most startling disclosures, recorded in the annals of the corruption of the public bodies, and no where would it produce greater fluttering than in this city.

New Publications.

THE NEW PRIEST OF CONCEPTION BAY. 2 vols, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1858.

These volumes will probably prove the greatest success of the year. Though published anonymously, they are attributed to the pen of Rev. Robert T. Lowell, Rector of Christ Church, Newark, N. J., and brother of James Russell Lowell, the poet. The scene is laid in Newfoundland—an entirely new field—and the plot turns upon the abduction of Lucy, a most lovely creation, the daughter of an old fisherman, Skipper George, through the instrumentality of a Catholic Priest. The story, in its details and accessories, is full of dramatic interest, while the descriptions of natural scenery are fresh and charming. For sale by S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake street.

THE POWER OF PRAYER—Illustrated in the Wonderful Conversion of Divine Power, in the Fulton Street, and Other Meetings in New York and Elsewhere, in 1857-8, by James Lawrence Pierce. New York: Chas. Scribner; Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street. Price 40.

Our religious readers will be especially anxious to procure a copy of this work. It is a volume of remarkable interest; and the church for all time to come will be under special obligations to Dr. Prime, the learnd and veteran editor of the New York *Observer* for grouping together the thrilling facts of the revival of the past year, and giving them the enduring form of accurate history. Never in the history of the world has the power of prayer been more clearly seen and more generally acknowledged, and never since the days of the early saints and apostles has it been described by a more graphic and glowing pen. We can scarcely make a better wish than it should find its way to the fireside of all our readers.

Elegant Books for the Holidays.

Looking through the immense establishment of S. C. Griggs & Co., in Burch's Block, Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street, we found them preparing to offer to their friends an extensive assortment of most elegant books for the holidays. Among these we noticed a new work from the house of D. Appleton & Co, New York, which will be sure to find its place upon the centre tables of our substantial citizens on the approaching Christmas festival. The title page reads as follows:

THE STANDARD ORATORY: or the Shakspeare Sisterhood: Comprising Forty-five Ideal Portraits, described by Mrs. Sara Josepha Hale, illustrated with the Engravings of Steel, from designs by eminent hands. One vol. imperial 8vo, in antique morocco, gilt edges, $12.50.

The most gifted authors in English literature have devoted their best efforts to illustrate Shakspeare, but this splendid book is the embodiment of a woman's idea of the women who live and act at the bidding of the great dramatist. The portraits are not merely beautiful; they are discriminating ideals of what the drama develops—the conception of the great poet exhibited in life like reality by the genius of the true artist. The different characters are graphically sketched by the author, and quotations are given from the poet, illustrating the peculiar traits of each personage that is represented.

The typographical execution and the binding are in the highest style of the American bookmaking art.

Messrs. Griggs & Co. have also the following new and elegant works: Women of Beauty and Heroism; Coppee's Gallery of Famous English and American Poets; several very elegant and costly English works, whose names do not occur to us, besides standard works in any quantity, in every style of binding, from the hand book to the most costly editions for the library or the centre table. Elegant and extensive as their assortment is, the enterprising proprietors must expect large reprisals during the holidays. Our citizens would but give them their deserts if they should entirely empty their shelves and cases by the second of January.

Meteorology of the Lakes.

At the close of Lieut. Maury's lecture, at Buffalo, on the Meteorology of the Lakes, the following proceedings were had:

The audience were requested in the stentorian voice of Gen. Aurelian Conkling to remain, and the General, after paying a high compliment to the lecturer, moved that Mayor Lockwood should take the Chair.

Capt. E P. Dorr moved the appointment of a committee of seven by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and to take such action to carry out the plans and suggestions of Commander Maury, in reference to extending to the Lakes his system of observations.

The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen such committee:

E. P. Dorr, Chairman Board of Lake Underwriters; D. P. Dobbins, Secretary Board Lake Underwriters; John J. Henderson, Secretary of the Board of Trade; Gen. Aurelian Conkling, Clerk of U. S. Court; A. M. Clapp, Esq.' of the *Express*; Dr. S. B. Hunt, of the *Commercial*; J. S. Hall, Esq.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Having listened to the lecture of Commander Maury, of the National Observatory of Washington, upon the subject of extending to the Lakes a system of meteorological observations for the benefit of Lake Commerce and Navigation, and

Whereas, In view of the great importance of the subject presented by Commander Maury, and which has been successfully carried out on the great seas, we think it eminently suitable to the wants and necessities of our Inland Lakes, covering as they do, a continuous ocean of 1,500 thousand miles of navigable waters. Therefore—

Resolved, That this committee open a correspondence with the leading cities upon the Lakes and solicit their co-operation in memorializing Congress, praying that the system of Meteorological observations proposed and advocated by Commander Maury, be extended to our Lakes, and carried out in all the details as far as practicable, now in use upon the ocean.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Illinois Penitentiary.

The quarterly report made to the Governor by Hon. T. S. Rutherford, Superintendent of the Illinois Penitentiary, for the quarter ending on the last day of November, gives the following statement as to the number of prisoners:

Number of convicts at close of last quarter	603
Received during September	7
Discharged, 46; died, 1; escaped, 3	50
Total number Oct. 1st	574
Received during October	5
Discharged, 25; died, 2; escaped, 1	28
Total number Nov. 1st	551
Received during November	7
Discharged, 31; died, 1; escaped, 1	33
Total number Dec. 1st	542

The convicts are at present located as follows:

At Alton—males	448
" females	4
Total	452
At Joliet—males	184
" females	6
Total	642

Religious Exercises at the National Theatre, N. Y.

THE MINISTER AND SINGING APPLAUDED BY THE BOYS.

At seven o'clock on Sunday evening the National Theatre was crowded, many of the audience not being able to get seats. The pit was crowded with boys, who seemed to be of opinion that they were to have an entertainment without being obliged to pay the preliminary shilling, and were ready to make up the deficiency in acting as *claqueurs*. Scattered among them were some dozen policemen with bamboo wands, which might have been used to good purpose. Capt. De Camp had attempted to preserve order by keeping out all but "respectable boys." As the hour approached, the call for the performers, usual to the theatre, was made. Presently entered four gentlemen from the northern side of the stage. Which is he?" called one boy. "That fourth Shanghai," said another. "Fetch him out," was the reply. A hearty cheer was now given. Conspicuous on the stage were Capts. Hartt and De Camp.

The Rev. Mr. Hiscox, of the Stanton street Baptist Church, went to the desk, and was greeted with applause. He paid a tribute to the generosity of Mr. Purdy in permitting the use of his theatre gratuitously, and said that so long as the attendance and interest would justify, the Sabbath evening meetings would be continued. He also thanked the police for their interest, and dilated on the benefit of having a church and Sunday school in every block in the Fourth Ward, to which Captain DeCamp bowed assent. He then gave out the hymn: "This is the day the Lord hath made," &c., which was sung by the congregation, the boys swelling the chorus rather unmusically. As the last verse died away, a vociferous hurrah rent the air. The speaker then said he would read a few verses from the 6th chapter of Matthew. The restlessness continued, unawed by the police, or the presence of volunteers who attempted to aid in producing order. Prayer and singing followed, and the preacher announced his text—"The wages of sin is death." He was narrating the anecdote of the boy who carried his mother's Bible with him, was employed by a merchant, and became a good and rich man; when the boys, delighted at the climax, endorsed the sentiment by prolonged applause. This was too much for De Camp; he left the stage and appeared in the rear a few minutes afterwards, a proceeding which was followed by a thinning out of the congregation in the pit.

The rest of the services were continued with more quiet; but the singing, no matter how denunciatory the hymns, were favorites with the juveniles, who declared that they best anything at the Bowery. The boys seemed to like the preacher, but could not resist their propensity for uproar and fun. At half-past eight the benediction was pronounced.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Amisted Case.

Editors Press and Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 14th, 1858.

It strikes me that the following chapter taken from Codding's "Fremens Manual" is in point, at this case, as bearing upon the "Case of the Amisted," noticed in your paper of yesterday. According to the following paper, the government has refused to pay for slaves, though pressed into the United States service and losing their lives in it up to 1848; and here we find an impudent perseverance on the part of the slave interest, to obtain pay for men who never were enslaved, and so pronounced by the Supreme Court.

YOURS, GILES.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT HAS UNIFORMLY REFUSED TO PAY FOR SLAVES AS PROPERTY TILL A RECENT DATE.

Up to 1848 no report favorable to the idea that *the Constitution sanction the right of property in man was ever made*, and never was there a *deliberate* vote given by Congress to pay the public money for *slaves* as property, * till after that date.

"In the year 1830, the Register of the Treasury declared that no instance of the payment for slaves during the Revolution, was to be found on record. No, sir; Madison and Jefferson were then living." But many were hired or impressed, and lost during the Revolution.

It is stated, on good authority, that the first attempt to make this government pay for *slaves* was in 1816. I give the statement in Mr. Giddings' own words.

"After the close of the late war with England, a bill was pending in the House, providing for the payment for property lost or destroyed during that war. When the section providing for the payment for horses, carts, etc., which were imposed into public service and destroyed, was under consideration, Mr. Maryant, from South Carolina, moved to amend the bill so as to embrace *slaves*.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Yancy and Mr. Robertson, and was negatived by a large majority. That was a motion so to amend the bill as to pay for slaves. It was lost by the public service, when they had been *impressed*."

The following, from the Committee on Claims of the Senate (vide B. p. H. R. 451, 1st Session 31st Cn gress,) will show the nature of one of the specifications to sustain the amendment which was lost as above.

"The cart, horse, and negro man, Antoine, belonging to the petitioner, were impressed, and sent to the lines of the American army, on the first day of January, 1815, where the negro man was killed by a cannon ball from the British batteries." The petitioner was paid for his *property*, viz: the horse and cart, but not for the "*negro man*."

"The next case," says Mr. Giddings, "was that of D'Auterive. He had claims against the United States for wood and other necessaries furnished the army, and for the loss of time and expense of nursing a slave who was wounded in the service of government at New Orleans. This case is more interesting than the fact, that there was at that time an attempt, as on the present occasion, *to break down that well known principle in our Constitution that "slaves are persons and not property."*

The Committee on Claims, at that time (1828,) was composed of four Northern men and three Southe.n. * * That committee reported in favor of allowing compensation for the articles furnished to the army, but said, expressly, that "SLAVES NOR BEING PROPERTY, they could not allow the same *any consideration for his loss.*" This was the unanimous report. Mr. Williams of North Carolina, Mr. McCoy of Virginia and Mr. Brown of Louisiana, all sitting in that body, and "they (the gentlemen from the South) made a strenuous effort to reverse the decision of the Committee on Claims; but after some debate, the decision, gave it up, laid the subject on the table, and there the matter ended."

Thus on full discussion, thirty-nine years after the adoption of the Constitution, the doctrine that the Constitution does not recognize property in MEN was *re-affirmed* by Congress.

The next instance of an effort to appropriate the treasure of the nation to pay for slaves, was in 1843.

A bill for the relief of the people o West Florida," says Mr. Giddings, in the same speech, intended to provide for the payment of slaves taken by the enemy in Gen. Jackson's Indian campaign of that territory, in 1814, came up for discussion. The slaves had been taken, against the consent of their owners, by the military power of the nation, and had been sold to many persons ninety taken from different individuals. The proposition was distinct in its character. The object of the bill was to pay for human flesh. I, myself, opened the debate, and stated, as the principal grounds of my opposition to it, that *slaves were not regarded as property under the Federal Constitution.* A majority of the committee friend, now no more, (John Quincy Adams), *sustained my position.* Several Southern gentlemen spoke in favor of the bill. The journal is now before me. And yet many of the members pack the dirt on their backs.

Several parties of officers and officers' families, stationed at this Fort, have visited the mines, and they are satisfied that the mines are worked are very valuable. One of the officers to satisfy himself by actual observation, stood by and watched the washing of a cart load of dirt. The entire load contained forty-five buckets of dirt, gave $51, besides about $4 in specimens given to a lady while the washing was going on, and which were not weighed. Another gentleman was invited by a miner to go up to a new spot, and see what the prospect would be. After some eight inches of surface dirt was removed, the gentleman picked out with his knife several pieces, amounting to about $1.50; and a pan ful of the remaining dirt when washed out, about the same sum.

Gold has also been found on the north side of the Gila, and in such quantities as to induce some miners to commence digging and piling up payment for property lost or destroyed during dirt in anticipation of the wet season, when water will be more convenient. At present, these diggings are some three miles from water.

At present the miners labor under great disadvantages. Provisions are very scarce, and until very recently, the miners had to come down here for everything, thus losing two days on each occasion. I understand that some one, bringing four from Sonora to this point, stopped at the mines a few days ago and opened a flour and provision store.

The steamer, Jessup started up the river on Thursday, with a number of Mexican miners, to be employed under the direction of Mr. Irvin at the copper mines on the Colorado, about forty miles above here.—*Arizonian*, 11th ult.

[From the San Francisco National, 17th ult.]

LATE MINING INTELLIGENCE.—A gentleman who returned to this city on Monday night, from a three months' tour in the Northern mines, gives a very encouraging account of the prospects for the miners this season. He believes from all the information he has been able to obtain, that the yield of gold during the coming season will exceed by one-half that of any previous year.

FRAZER RIVER GOLD.—The amount of Frazer River gold dust deposited in the United States Branch Mint of this city, from the 19th of May to the 15th of November, inclusive, is: Before melting, 9,092.86 ounces; after melting, 8,833.56 ounces; loss in melting, 259.30 ounces; being 2.85 per cent. 5.14 per cent less than the average loss on California gold. The total value of the above 9,092.86 ounces is $146,380.35. From all the gum gubar, the total amount of Frazer River gold that has reached this country since the 19th of May last, is about $425,000, or about $70,000 per month for six months. To extract this amount of gold, from two to two thousand diggers have been employed, and averaging the number at four thousand men, will give a return of about $106 per man for six months, or about $18 per month. In making the above rough computation, we do not think that the number of diggers estimated is too large but rather below the actual fact. A comparison between the gold yield of Frazer River region, and the poorest mining county of California, will show greatly in favor of the latter.

A NEW EXCITEMENT.—The report of the existence of gold on the Gila and Colorado Rivers, has created quite an excitement among the gold seekers of all portions of the State. Over one hundred persons have already e gaged passage by the overland stages for the new diggings. It would do well at the present time to remember the trite axioms of "look before you leap," and "when you know you are right," as Davy Crockett said, "go ahead." Frazer River held out splendid inducements, although it did turn out a failure.

[From the San Francisco Times.]

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN.—A gentleman writing to this city from Honolulu, under date of October 27th, states that Dr. George M. Bates, late of Lahaina, had arrived at Hakodadi in Japan, and that letters had been received from him dated as late as August 21st. Dr. Bates left Lahaina last spring to establish himself in Japan as a physician and surgeon, taking with him everything necessary for the practice of his profession, and for supplying ships' medicine chests.

A Honolulu paper, commenting on the enterprise of Dr. Bates at the time of his departure, says: "We notice this fact with an interest enhanced on account of the numerous whale ships cruising within a moderate distance, thus affording an opportunity in case of casualties to life or limb, of committing, without a great loss of time, a thorough bred physician and surgeon."

The Doctor's grandmother was the second white woman settled in the then wilderness of the West, beyond the Cayuga lake, in the State of New York, and his father brought up in the heart of the Pacific, and the Doctor himself takes the newly-opened ports of Japan for his future residence.

The letter to which we have referred, says the Doctor was quite well, and as contented in his new location as could be expected, living alone as he does with but one white man for a companion. He is a man of great intelligence, having been a pupil of Dr. L. Pilcher of Dutchy, and attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan; he afterwards studied under Professor Wilard, of New York city, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the New York State University.

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT.

WALLAWALLA, OREGON, November 17.

Information has just been received of another fight with the Indians in this vicinity. Capt. Mesick's command succeeded in killing six of them, and wounding a number of others. There was no loss on our side. One white was wounded in the back.

EXPORTATION OF CALIFORNIA WINE.—It may not probably be known by the general public that the exportation of California wine to the Eastern States and Europe is gradually on the increase. This, nevertheless, is the case, and almost every clipper that leaves our harbor for the East carries more or less of this production, which, at no distant day, is to be the source of great wealth, and perhaps of more importance than the gold product itself. Yesterday the bark Kohler & Frohling shipped, per the clipper Corsonet, fourteen packages and twelve cases, containing four hundred gallons of their wine manufacture, to New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The Indiana Senators.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 16th.]

The House yesterday afternoon passed the Senate bill regulating the elections of United States Senators, with Mr. Davis's amendment of the "Emergency Clause," which strikes out the declaration that a vacancy now exists in the State's representation in the United States Senate. In this form it will require the Senate's concurrence before it will be complete, but we have little doubt he could obtain relative to the female delivered, was the reply, that "she was a girl from Ohio-go."—*Porte Transcript*, 14th.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE LATE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Since our publication of yesterday relative to the above, it has transpired, that a physician of this city was called to a case of accouchment on last Friday evening, and that the child born was of the same size and weight, as the one previously described in connection with this affair. All the particulars he could obtain relative to the female delivered, was the reply, that "she was a girl from Ohio-go."—*Porte Transcript*, 14th.

NINETEENTH OVERLAND MAIL.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Further from Arizona and the Plains.

FULL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the St. Louis Republican, 16th.)

By the arrival of the Southern Overland Mail, last night, we were put in possession of full files of newspapers from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Fort Smith, three days later than those received on Saturday night last.

The mail left San Francisco at midnight on the 13th of November, and has made the trip within twenty seven days.

Mr. Boyle reports the roads in good condition from San Francisco to Fort Smith, except for a short distance on Red River. At the Gila River gold mines, two hundred and fifty men were engaged in mining operations. One miner showed our informant thirteen dollars worth of gold dust taken from one wheelbarrow load of dirt. A large emigration was pouring into the mines from the adjacent counties. The miners were much elated at their success and the future prospects which the diggings afforded.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, of the 13th, is furnished by its special overland mail correspondent, with detailed information regarding the various Indian tribes in and about the Territory of Arizona. It becomes important to know something of their numbers, as the country they inhabit is being opened to settlement:

TUCSON, Nov. 5, 1858.

The most engrossing topics of conversation here, at present, are the Indians and the mines. Col. John Walker, resident Indian agent in Arizona Territory, estimates the whole number of amenable Indians in this Territory at 10,000, embracing the Pimos, Mariecpas on the Gila, which number about 6,000, and the Papagos and tame Apaches, which numbers 4,000. The hostile Apaches, Mogasnos, Kisteros, &c., in number in all about 7,000. The hostile Indians, however, all come under the name of Apaches. They are mostly seen along the overland stage route, and it is from such savages that danger may be apprehended to the stations and stages. These Indians have not, as yet, manifested any disposition to kill white men and are cowardly with visiting the station at Steau's Peak, and demanding corn which is given to them in order to prevent violence and delay upon hostility. Two weeks ago, some twenty-five Apaches attacked three Americans, between this town and Tubac, and took from them one yoke of cattle and all their provisions and blankets. Beyond this, they have committed no depredations. Some of them are loitering in the vicinity of this town, and are now and then lamming a few of their lame horses.

There is a strong impression here pervading the public mind that war with the Apaches is inevitable; and that the Government had better take the matter in hand at once, and put a stop to this point immediately. The Apaches are inimical to the Mexicans. As for the whites, they are only restrained by fear of consequently the war at once. It is said that they can bring 2,000 warriors into the field, armed mostly with rifles and shot guns, obtained by theft, or purchased from traders (Mexicans) who cross from the Rio Grande. The war when begun, must be one of extermination and annihilation. No treaties have been made with the Apaches by any of the officers of the Government in this Territory, the Indians being averse to any contract that will prevent their stealing cattle and provisions. Such is the information which I obtained from Colonel John Walker, the agent above referred to.

The same paper is in receipt of a letter from the Gila mines which is endorsed by a gentleman of the highest respectability, and whose statements may be relied on.

PORT YUMA, Cal., Nov. 6, 1858.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN.—Since the discovery of gold on the Gila, the excitement on the subject and the overland stages has been about equally divided between the two; but the stages are beginning to be regarded as a matter of course—in fact, not quite keeping up with the spirit of the age, since they do not run daily. Of the mines we can say nothing. At first, considerable doubt was entertained as to whether or not mining on the Gila would pay; but all such doubts have long since been dispelled. Whether or not the gold field is sufficiently extensive to employ a large number of miners—variously estimated, but probably sixty, or three hundred—all satisfied. Most of those are emigrants on their way to California. Most of the claims are from 400 to 800 yards from the river, and of course, the dirt has to be hauled to the water. Many valuable claims are situated up in the gulches, where wagons or carts cannot be taken. For such claims, donkeys will be doubtless used. And yet many of the miners pack the dirt on their backs.

Several parties of officers and officers' families, stationed at this Fort, have visited the mines, and they are satisfied that the mines are worked are very valuable. One of the officers to satisfy himself by actual observation, stood by and watched the washing of a cart load of dirt. The entire load contained forty-five buckets of dirt, gave $51, besides about $4 in specimens given to a lady while the washing was going on, and which were not weighed. Another gentleman was invited by a miner to go up to a new spot, and see what the prospect would be. After some eight inches of surface dirt was removed, the gentleman picked out with his knife several pieces, amounting to about $1.50; and a panful of the remaining dirt when washed out, about the same sum.

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Real Estate.

OOO WORTH OF ANY KIND
Houses, Boarding, Scotch Whisky, etc., to be ex-
City real estate, or land adjoining the
Appeal to H. H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle

SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS FOR
Two cottages, 30x100 feet each to a 12 foot
Ashland, Wolcott and Case streets,
Church. At $150 per foot. Some on
H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

SALE—25X100 FEET ON NORTH
st, the balance payable on the 20th of Sep-
H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle street.

SIDE LOTS FOR SALE.
Lots 24x150 feet, on Sedgwick
of Chicago avenues, at $600 each. Sedgwick
Apply to
H. KERFOOT & CO., 58 Lasalle st.

For Sale at Bargains.
OFFER FOR SALE ANY OR
the property in Chicago and in
or three Brick Dwelling Houses, Nos. 240,
North Laval street, between Chicago ave-
Indiana street, from big cash. These
houses are well built, contain all modern im-
etc., and are fitted with gas fixtures, slate
and privies. Also, two lots on the north-
corner of Indiana street and Privies
Also, two lots on the northwest
of Indiana street and Privies
Also, two lots on the northwest
of Indiana street and Privies
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COMMERCIAL.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Prices Current.

Commercial and Financial Memoranda.

Foreign Markets.

New York Market.

Cincinnati Market.

Miscellaneous.

Business Cards.

Commission Merchants.

Insurance.

Hardware & Machinery.

Legal.

Legal.

Railroads.

Railroads.

Transportation.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME